

CORBY

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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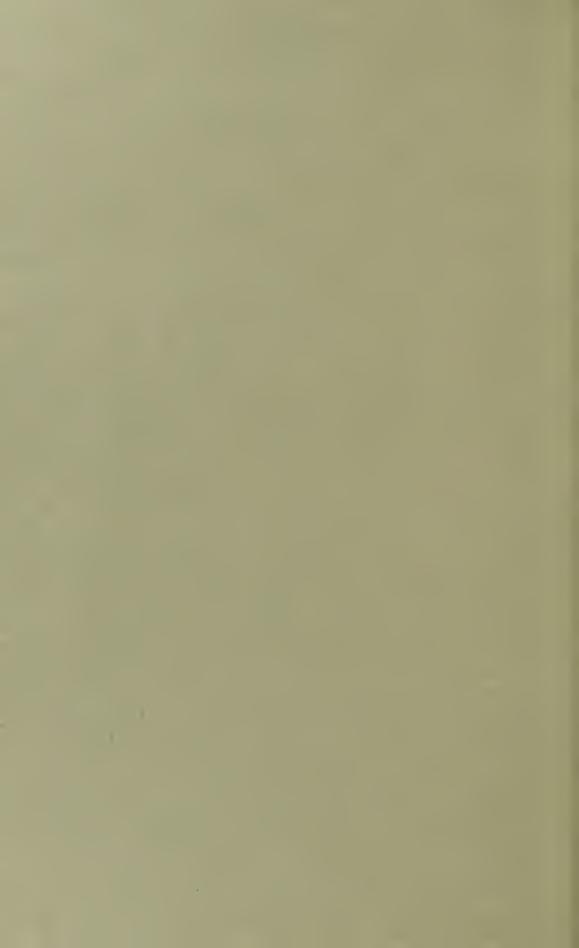
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1943.

KETTERING: H. RICHARDSON, WATER STREET.



Urban District of Corby.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

- 1939-40. The Rev. A. Brooke Westcott (Chairman).
 Messrs. A. Barr, J. Boon, G. L. Caldwell, A. Crawford,
 G. Dunkley, D. Gamble, G. H. Gray, G. H. Prentice,
 W. B. Rankine, W. Roe, W. Ross, T. W. Sanders,
 H. Underwood and J. Wallace.
- Mr. J. Wallace (Chairman).

 Messrs. A. Barr*, A. V. Easton*, D. Gamble, G. H. Gray*, H. A. Lear*, W. B. Rankine, H. Underwood, The Rev. A. Brooke Westcott and Mrs. G. E. Payne (Co-opted).
- 1941-42. Mr. J. Wallace (*Chairman*).

 Messrs. D. Gamble, H. A. Lear, W. B. Rankine,
 H. Underwood, The Rev. A. Brooke Westcott,
 Mrs. G. E. Payne (Co-opted) and Mrs. R. B. Ross.
- 1942-43. Mr. J. Wallace (Chairman).

 Messrs. D. Gamble, H. A. Lear*, G. H. Prentice,
 W. Roe, M. Sarrington*, The Rev. A. Brooke Westcott,
 Mrs. G. E. Payne (Co-opted) and Mrs. R. B. Ross.
- 1943-44. Mr. J. Wallace (Chairman).

 Messrs. J. Boon, G. H. Prentice, W. B. Rankine,
 W. Roe, Mrs. G. E. Payne (Co-opted) and Mrs. R. B.

 Ross.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Desborough, Rothwell, the Rural District of Kettering and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council.

Sanitary Inspector:

CEDRIC E. H. MARSDEN, M.S.I.A. (Meat and Foods).

^{*}Signifies part-year only.

Public Health Department, 75, London Road, Kettering. August, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Corby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District for 1943.

I have taken the opportunity to issue a more comprehensive report than those that have been given previously, and for comparative figures a survey report for the years 1939 to 1943 is included.

The morbidity rate can only be ascertained for the acute specific infectious diseases and tuberculosis; no accurate means of estimating the number of persons suffering from such diseases as the common cold and influenza are available. Positive health has been receiving ever greater attention within the past decade, the provision of milk and dinners in school, and of vitamin products and milk to babies and expectant and nursing mothers has shown a definite improvement in the general physique especially noticeable in the younger children of the Urban District. Similarly great strides have been made in industrial medicine and factory hygiene in the district with the provision of medical officers, nursing staff and canteens.

The infantile mortality rates are higher than those of the administrative County or of England and Wales, but comparison here will not give a true index because Corby is a new town with a youthful age distribution, a high birth rate and prevalence of large families. A large proportion of the adult population before immigration to the district has been unemployed for a considerable time and had consequently, during their formative years, been on a lower standard of living than in comparative districts.

The County Council which is the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare have been able to find hospital accommodation for all cases referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic on account of home circumstances and clinical conditions or by their own doctors for clinical reasons; nevertheless there is a demand for increased maternity accommodation for normal cases as a matter of convenience. This demand has been accentuated, due to the presence of overcrowding and the inability of the householder to obtain home helps, and there are many instances where children have to be sent to relatives in Scotland for a month or more due to the absence of local relatives.

Among the acute specific infections diphtheria has always been a notable killer of the very young, a scientific method of safeguarding the population is offered free of charge and it is gratifying to note that, up to the end of 1943, 92% of children between 5 and 15 years of age have been immunised. The figure for children under 5 years, 47%, is not so satisfactory and this must be increased in order to obtain a high "herd immunity."

Corby became an Urban District in March, 1939, and town planning and the erection of houses in the immediate post-war period to remedy overcrowding have had increased attention from the Council.

I am pleased to state that the sanitary circumstances and water and sewerage of the district have maintained a high level.

I wish to express thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also to my fellow officers for their willing help and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. MURPHY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943.

,								
				1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Area (acres)				2835	2835	2835	2835	2835
Population (Registr	ar-Gen	eral's						
estimate).		•••	•••	x11300	11100	11330	11320	11220
Number of Live Bi	rths		•••	276	317	319	265	264
Legitimate				271	306	312	263	246
Illegitimate	•••			5	11	7	2	18
Birthrate per 1,000	popula	tion		24.42	28.55	28.15	23.40	23.52
Number of Still Bir	rths			10	12	11	21	10
· Legitimate		•••	•••	10	12	11	21	10
Illegitimate	•••		•••	_	_	_	_	_
Rate per 1,000 total	l (live a	nd stil	1)					
births	•••	•••	•••	34.96	36.47	33,33	73.42	36,49
Rate per 1,000 pope	ulation		•••	0.88	1.08	0.97	1,85	0.89
Number of Deaths	•••	•••		94	74	80	83	95
Death rate per 1,00	0 popu	lation	(crude)	8.32	6.66	7.06	7.33	8.46
Total Maternal Dea	aths			_	2	_	1	1
(a) Puerperal S	Sepsis		•••	_	_	_	1	_
(b) Other Pue:	rperal (Causes		_	2		_	1
Infantile Mortality	rate pe	r 1,000)					
live births	•••	•••	•••	65,21	59.93	68.96	45.28	68.18
*Deaths from all fo	rms of	Tuber	culosis	2	5	7	6	13
*Deaths from Pulm	onary	Tubero	culosis	1	3	4	4	12
Deaths from Cance	r (all a	ges)	•••	7	10	10	9	9
Deaths from Measl	es (all	ages)	•••	_	_	2	_	
Deaths from Whoo	ping C	ough (all ages) —	1	1	1	_
Deaths from Diarri years of age	noea ur	nder tw	,,,	2		1	_	_

x This figure is locally compiled.

^{*} Registrar General's figures.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1943.

	Rate pe	Rate per 1,000			Annual	Death-r	ite per 1,(Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population	ion		Rate per 1,000 live births	r 1,000 irths
	To Popu Live Births	Total Population ive Still rths Births	All	% biohoid & Para- typhoid typhoid	xoq-llam2	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping days	-hqiU theria	ezuənljuğ	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr
England and Wales	16.5	0.51	12.1	00.00	1 .	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	l .	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7.9	58
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000)	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	I	0.02	00.0	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46
London	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00		0.02	00.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	10.4	58
Corby Urban District	23.52	68.0	8.46	0.00	I	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.71	0.00	68.18
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales excluding abortion) are as follows:— (per 1,000 live births) The Maternal Mortality rates for Corby Urban District (per 1,000 live births):—	es for E	ngland	and Warban D	ales exc istrict (p	luding (per oer 1,00	abortio 1,000 1 0 live b	ling abortion) are as f (per 1,000 live births)	s follows ns)	; ; <u> </u> ; ; ;	Puerperal Sepsis 0.39 Nil	Others 1.45 3.79	Total 1.84 3.79

SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Sacration II. Statistics and So	ciai Conaic		
Area (acres)			2,835
Registrar-General's estimate of re-	esident popu	lation	11,220
Number of inhabited houses (end		_	0.004
to Rate Books			2,884
Rateable Value			£64,526
Sum represented by Penny Rate	•••	•••	£264
The chief occupations of the workings, manufacture of clothing,			and steel
Extracts from Vital S	tatistics for	the Year	r.
LIVE BIRTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	246	114	132
Illegitimate	18	13	5
Totals	264	127	137
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated	d population	92.59	
•	a population	43.04.	
STILL BIRTHS.	Total.		Females.
	10	3	7
Rate per 1,000 total (live and			7
•	l still) births	<u>36.49.</u>	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and DEATHS.	l still) births	—36.49. Males.	7 Females. 53
•	l still) births Total. 95	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females.
DEATHS. Death-rate per 1,000 of the esti	l still) births Total. 95	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females.
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estinate Deaths from Puerperal causes:—	l still) births Total. 95	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females. 53 tion 8.46.
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estinate Deaths from Puerperal causes: Puerperal Sepsis	TOTAL. 95 imated reside	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females.
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate Deaths from Puerperal causes: Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes	TOTAL. 95 imated reside	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females. 53 tion 8.46.
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate Deaths from Puerperal causes: Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes Rate per 1,000 total (live and seconds)	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate Deaths from Puerperal causes: Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births	—36.49. MALES. 42	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,000 of the estimate. Deaths from Puerperal causes:— Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes Rate per 1,000 total (live and some second seco	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :—	—36.49. Males. 42 nt popula	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,0	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :— gitimate live	—36.49. MALES. 42 nt popula births	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64 68.18 69.10
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate infants under one year the second per 1,000 live births and the estimate infants per 1,000 live births are the estimate per 1,000 live b	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :— gitimate live	—36.49. MALES. 42 nt popula births	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64 68.18 69.10 55.55
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,000 of the estimate infants per 1,000 ill Deaths from Puerperal Causes Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes Rate per 1,000 total (live and some second	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :— gitimate live	—36.49. MALES. 42 nt popula births e births	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64 68.18 69.10 55.55 nil
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate infants under one year the second per 1,000 live births and second per 1,000 live births are per 1,000 live births are infants per 1,000 live births are infants per 1,000 in the per 1,000	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :— gitimate live legitimate live ages)	—36.49. MALES. 42 nt popula births e births	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64 68.18 69.10 55.55 nil nil
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,000 of the estimate per 1,000 of the estimate infants per 1,000 ill Deaths from Puerperal Causes Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal Causes Rate per 1,000 total (live and some second	TOTAL. 95 imated reside till) births r of age :— gitimate live legitimate live ages)	—36.49. MALES. 42 nt popula births e births	Females. 53 tion 8.46. nil 1 3.64 68.18 69.10 55.55 nil

Population.—For 1939 estimated populations were determined by the Registrar-General for the calculation of (a) birth rates (b) death rates and the incidence of notifiable disease. For 1940-43, the Registrar-General reverted to the normal practice of providing an estimated population for the computation of all rates.

Deaths.—To enable comparisons to be made and in order to eliminate differences of age and sex distribution of populations a "comparability factor" is issued by the Registrar-General. This factor was not available for 1941-43, owing to the magnitude of local population changes and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths. Non-civilian deaths registered after 3rd September, 1939, are excluded.

Births.—The birth rate in Corby during the period 1939-43 shows a marked increase compared with that of England and Wales and also the birth rate of the administrative County. This is, of course, due to the age distribution of the population.

LIVE BIRTH RATES 1939-43.

		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Corby		24.42	28.55	28.15	23.40	23.52
Administrative County		15.02	13.94	13.51	16.66	*
England and Wales	••	15.00	14.60	14.20	15.80	16.50

^{*} This figure is not available.

Infantile Mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding and maternity and child welfare.

Infantile Mortality Rates 1939-43.

		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Corby	• • •	65.21	59.93	68.96	45.28	68.18
Administrative County		40.41	40.3	48.1	34.5	*
England and Wales		50.0	55.0	49.0	40.0	49.0

^{*} This figure is not available.

The registered causes of death were as follows:-

					Males.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
All	Causes				42	53	95
1.	Typhoid and Parat	yphoic	l Fever	rs	_	_	_
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fev	er			1	_	1
3.	Scarlet Fever				_	_	_
4.	Whooping Cough				_		_
5.	Diphtheria				_	_	_
6.	Tuberculosis of the	e respir	atory s	ystem	4	8	12
7.	Other forms of tub			• • • •	_	1	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases		•••		_	_	_
9.	Influenza				3	5	8
10.	Measles					_	_
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis	s and p	olio-				
	encephalitis Acute infantile enc				_	_	—
12.	Acute infantile enc	ephalit	is		_	_	_
13.	Cancer	•••			2	7	9
14.	Diabetes				_	1	1
15.					10	5	15
16.	Intracranial vascula				2	5	7
17.	Other circulatory d	iseases			_	1	1
18.	Bronchitis				4	1	5
19.	Pneumonia (all form				4	_	4
20.	Other respiratory d					1	1
21.	Ulcer of stomach o				_	_	_
22.	Diarrhoea (under 2				_	_	_
23.	Appendicitis			• • •	_	1	1
24.	Other digestive disc			•••	1	2	3
25.	Nephritis		•••		1	2	3
26.	Puerperal Causes		•••		_	1	1
27.	Premature Birth		• • •		2	5	7
28.	Congenital debility		rmatio	n,			
	and birth injury	У	•••	• • •	2	2	4
29.	Suicide		•••	•••	_	1	1
30.	Road traffic accider			•••	_	2	2
31.	Other violent cause			•••	3	_	3
32.	All other causes	• • •	• • •	•••	3	2	5

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) Laboratory facilities.—Until 1940 chemical and bacteriological analyses were carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Limited, London. Since then bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratories at Leicester and Northampton.

The following specimens have been examined:-

I ne rono	will gp	ccilicii	o marc	DCCII C2	tallille .		
				1940	1941	1942	1943
Swabs	•••			1	7	4	2
Blood	•••			33	3	_	_
Faeces		•••		54	27	1	1
Urine	•••	•••		24	24	1	1

- (b) Ambulance facilities.—Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Hospital Board. Non-infectious and accident cases are removed by the Corby ambulance under the administration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.
- (c) Nursing in the Home.—The Corby Nursing Association which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association provides the services of three whole time nurses. Details of the work carried out during 1939-43 are as follows:—

		Cases Nursed.		Total
Year	General	Midwifery	Maternity	Visits
1939	253	105	112	9428
1940	262	129	47	8452
1941	180	123	65	7628
1942	147	92	41	5564
1943	161	54	68 .	5890

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held once weekly. A Medical Officer attends each week. An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held weekly.

The County Council is the Authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Health Clinic, Market Street, Kettering.

Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic clinic at Corby and Table No. 1 gives particulars of the attendances during the years 1939-43.

Persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Kettering and District General Hospital every Thursday evening under the County Council scheme.

Under the Scabies Order, 1941, treatment was offered free of cost. Cases were referred for treatment by medical practitioners, health visitors, and district nurses. A cleansing station was opened at the School Clinic in 1942. In 1942, 70 cases were treated and 125 cases received treatment in 1943.

Diphtheria Immunisation: From 1941 free immunisation against diphtheria was offered to all children from 1-15 years of age.

The numbers immunised were as follows:—

	Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 15 years.	Total
1941	484	1236	1720
1942	337	107	444
1943	307	156	463
			
	1128	1499	2627
		- belle	

The percentage of children immunised up to December 31st, 1943 is:—

Under 5 years. Between 5 and 15 years. 47% 92%

As children reach the age of fifteen years they are excluded from the percentage of immunised children.

SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water.—The average daily consumption of water during 1943 was 334,514 gallons of which 53,000 gallons were taken for industrial purposes. The deficiency of rainfall during the year was reflected in a decreased yield from the Council's wells which fell to an average for the two wells of 191,000 gallons per day during the summer and autumn compared with 217,000 gallons in the previous year.

A new 14 inch main has been laid and completed, connecting the Corby and District Water Company's filter house at Stanion Lane to the Council's water tower at Tanfields Grove and commencing 1st May filtered and treated water was taken through this main instead of from the temporary connection at Pen Green Lane at which the raw chlorinated water only could be supplied. The average daily quantity taken from the Company during the year was 115,000 gallons.

Monthly samples of water from each source of supply were submitted for bacteriological examination and the reports on these were consistently satisfactory. Approximately forty houses are supplied by standpipes.

Public Cleansing.—Owing to the shortage of labour street scavenging necessarily fell below pre-war standards of cleansing, but the more important streets were effectively cleansed and the other streets received periodical attention within the limits of available labour.

Salvage operations were maintained to the greatest possible extent and the fortnightly collection of refuse, which was continued, has proved sufficient for all except a small proportion of households where the occupiers appear incapable of sorting salvage materials or of burning a proportion of their vegetable refuse.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

Housing Statistics, 1943.

Number of new houses erected during the year :		
(3) By Local Authority		15
(4) By other bodies or persons	•••	Nil
Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :		
(1) (a) Total number inspected		142
(b) Number of inspections made	• • •	330
(2) (a) Inspected under the Housing Acts		50
(b) Number of inspections made	• • •	128
(3) Number-found unfit	• • •	3
(4) Number found to be not in all respects fit	•••	47
(5) Number of houses rendered fit		43
(6) Action under statutory powers		7
Housing Act, 1939, Part IV—Overcrowding		
(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year		77
Number of families dwelling therein		83
Number of persons		631
(b) Number of cases found		15
(c) Number of cases relieved	•••	19

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Supervision of the cowsheds is carried out and any defects found have been remedied by informal notice. Particular attention is paid to clean methods of production and dairymen are notified of the results of the tests for cleanliness.

Thirty eight samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue test. The Methylene Blue test is the official test for accredited producers and denotes the cleanliness and keeping quality of milk.

The results are tabulated as follows:—

	Good	Modera	te Bad
	2	_	- Carrier
		_	
•••	19	5	12
•••	21	5	12
		2	19 5

Nine samples of pasteurised milk were submitted during the year to the phosphatase test and no sample failed to pass the test. The phosphatase test is one for indicating the efficiency of the pasteurisation process.

During the period 1940-43, thirty-one samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase test—three samples failed to pass the test in 1942; all the other samples showed efficient pasteurisation.

Table No. 2 shows in monthly intervals the number of samples taken and the results obtained in the period 1940 to 1943. All the samples were submitted to the County Council Laboratory for the Methylene Blue test; only 58% of the samples reached the standard for accredited milk.

Milk Production.

Number of cowsh	eds in	district	 		• • •	3
Number of dairym	ien	•••	 •••		•••	3
			Produ	icers.	Retai	ilers.
Tuberculin tested	milk		 		1	
Accredited milk			 1		_	
Pasteurised milk			 		1	
Ungraded milk			 _		8	

SECTION F. Infectious Diseases.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified.

• Enteric Fever.—In the summer of 1940 a paratyphoid outbreak occurred in the Urban District and the centre of the infection was located in Kettering. In 1941 one case of paratyphoid was notified. The disease was contracted outside the district. No deaths occurred and all, except two patients, were admitted to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—The disease was mild in type and no deaths occurred. The incidence fell on the age groups between 5 and 15 years of age. There was a sharp rise in 1941, this tendency occurred throughout the administrative County.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-one cases of diphtheria occurred during the years 1939-43. No cases were reported in 1942 and one in 1943. The age incidence was up to 15 years of age with half the patients falling in the age groups up to 5 years. All were removed to hospital. None had received prophylactic innoculation and there were six deaths giving a case mortality rate of 29%.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—One case was notified in 1943. The patient was nursed at home and recovered from the infection.

Erysipelas.—All the cases except one were adults and all recovered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Sixteen cases occurred in the period 1939-43 and half of the notifications were received in 1940. All were removed to hospital and two cases in 1942 were not subsequently confirmed by bacteriological tests. There were five deaths.

Measles.—Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, measles became notifiable in November, 1939. There was a marked rise in the notifications in 1941 and again in 1943, while only two cases were notified in 1942. All were nursed at home and two deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.—In 1941, 46 cases of whooping cough were notified against seven in 1940 and one in 1943. All were nursed at home and two deaths occurred.

Pneumonia.—Thirteen cases of pneumonia were notified during the period 1939-43 and nine of the cases occurred in the first quarter of 1942. This was doubtless due to the particularly severe winter weather of that period. Two deaths occurred.

Dysentery.—Six cases occurred in 1940. All were removed to hospital and recovered.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One case was reported in 1940 and was removed to hospital. The patient recovered from the infection. It is now generally recognised that patients suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis should be admitted as soon as possible to an Orthopaedic Hospital so that resultant disability be avoided as far as possible. This procedure is carried out in the area.

Influenza.—There was one death in each of the years 1939, 1941 and 1942 while in 1943 eight deaths are ascribed to influenza.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade No action was taken during 1939-43.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

Thirteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Tables No. 5 and 6 give the age and sex incidence of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease for 1939-43.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis fell mainly on the 15 to 25 age groups.

Tuberculosis After-Care.—The Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee was formed in July, 1942. The Committee is composed of councillors and representatives from organisations in the town. In the first year some 53 cases were assisted and £60 was expended. Visits are paid regularly and, in addition to the grant of assistance, the preventive side of the work is stressed by efforts to provide better hygiene and housing conditions.

CORBY CLINIC OF THE MANFIELD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.,

Attendances.

After-care Clinic.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Cases on Books.

The number of cases and the attendances at the Treatment Clinic are given below :—

Number of Cases.

Attendances.

* * iO Ξ * Adults and children from outside the Urban District ... : : Children under school age from Urban District School children from Urban District. : Adults from Urban District

• These figures are not available.

outside the Urban Dist.

Adults from Urban District

Urban District

School children from

age from U.D.

Children under school

Adults and children from

MILK, 1940-1943.

	Total for Year	35	38	43	38	154
	Total for Categories	61 9 01	22 8 8	27 6 10	21 5 12	89 25 40
	Dec.	4	1 2 1 1			1 1 9
	Nov.			e	2 2 1	9 %
	Oct.		œ	c -	2 5	13
	Sept.	1 - 2	1 2 1	111	1 8	889
	Aug.	2 2	3 1	1 - 2		9 9
Ì	July	111	1 2	3 - 5	1 2	10 - 0
	June	212	01 %	2-2	w w	7 4 10
	May		3	111		8
	Apl.	2		4-1-	8	6 61
	Mar.	3		81-8	61	L 0.4
	Feb.	-	111	4 -	3	1 3 7
Ì	Jan.	4	1	4	4-	17
	Category	Good Moderate Bad	Good Moderate Bad	Good Moderate Bad	Good Moderate Bad	Four Good years Moderate monthly Bad totals
I	Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	Four years monthly totals

TABLE No. 3.

3.	Totals	ı	217	\$ 31 80 19	4 6 C T	-	2- -4	1 3 3 3 5 1
39-194	Dec.	I	11111	10461	3	11111	-	11111
osis) 19	Nov.		11111	18 1 1	4			-
bercul	Oct.	-	1111	5 7		11111	-	11111
an Tu	Sept.	I	e	4 4		1111	11111	
ther th	Aug.	I	15			11111		-
OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1939-1943.	July	1	11111	0 / 6	2		-	
ISEAS	June	I	8		1			- -
BLE D	May		-	04 04 00	11111			-
TIFIA	Apl.		-	- 4 -		1111	-	11111
OF NO	Mar.		11111	100100000000000000000000000000000000000		1111		4
	Feb.			1001	-	-	7	-
INCIDENCE	Jan.			1-440	8 1			5
		1939 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943
MONTHLY	Disease	Smallpox	Enteric Fever (including typhoid and paratyphoid)	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever

als	18227	2.5	3 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2	9		10 12 10 10 4
Totals	66 157 114	46	- 57 63			15 127 245 95 95
Dec.	11111				11111	
Nov.		-	111.11	11111	11111	7 2 2 18
Oct.		10011	11111	11111		4 11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sept.	-	11111		11111		m 4 m
Aug.	4	12	-	9	-	122 19 3
July	2 1	1 8 1		11111	11111	2 10 12
June	57	11111	0	11111		61 61 7
May	27 27 	9	11111		1111	35 35 19
Apl.	97	13			1111	3 110 5
Mar.	0	62	64		1111	5 9 13
Feb.		- -		11111		
Jan.	-	11111	-	11111		47.00
	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943
	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis	Totals

TABLE No. 4. AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1939-1943.

1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-35 35-45 45-65 65 & All Removed	1
1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-10 10-15 5-20 20-35 35-45 45-65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	1
1	1
1	
1	1
1	
1	1
1	
1	1
1	
	1
	-
1	
	1943
Disease Enteric Fever (including typhoid and paratyphoid) Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Puerperal Pyrexia Erysipelas Erysipelas	

1			1		1	
Deaths	2		- -			21 80 10 -
Removed to Hospital			6	9	-	14 50 41 74 15
All	66 157 2 114	46	- 0 %	9	-	15 127 245 95 144
65 & Over		11111	-			
45—65	11111		0 -		1111	. 21 4 8
35—45		11111		1		2
-20 20-35 35-45 45		11111	4	-	11111	12021
15—20		1111			11111	4-21
5—10 10—15	-				-	9 4 7
5—10	39 64 49	2 2		8	1111	55 95 38 59
4—5	25 1 1 16	=	11111	-		6 10 19
3-4	24 25 25	1 7	-			34 11 26 26
2—3	27	10	1111			10 35 4 17
1—2	9 10	1 6	-	-		110
1	-∞ -	-4	11111		1111	41 1
()	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943
Disease	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis	Totals

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1939—1943.

TABLE No. 5.

		1943			1		1		1			-
			1	1	1	1	1	1			1	3
	Female	1941	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	F	1939 1940 1941 1942	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Respiratory.		1939	1,		-	L	l,	1	L	L	1	1
Respi		1943					1	_				_
Non-		1942 18			_	_				_	Ċ	2
	9						1			.		
	Male	1941	1	-	. 1	1	1	1	Τ		1	-
		1940 1941			1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
		1939	1	I	1	Τ	ı	1	1	T	I	-
	Female	1943	ı	1	T	ō	2					7
		1942 1943	1		1	2	3	1				9
					: :	-	1	1		1		-
		1940 1941			1	ဗ	2	-		1	1	9
itory.		1939	1	1		-	1			1		2
Respiratory.		1943	1	1		1	4	2		Ι		9
		1942 1943			1	2	2			1		5
	Male	1941	1		1	1	က		1		1	3
	,	1940 1941	1			1	-	-	1	1		3
		1939	1		L	2	L	1	1	-	1	3
	Age	s cons	-0	-1	<u>5</u>	15—	25—	35—	45—	-55-	65—	Totals

TABLE No. 6.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1939—1943.

		1943	1		1				١	١		-	
		1942				1	1	1		1	1	-	
	Female	1941	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		T	
		1940 1941 1942			-	1	1	1	ı	1	1		
iratory		1939	I	T	1	1	L	I	L	I	1		
Non-Respiratory		1943	1	1	-		1	1				-	
No		1942			1	1	I	1	1	1	1	-	
	Male	1940 1941 1942 1943			1	ı	ı		I	ı	1	1	
					I		١		1	1	1	-	
		1939			I		1		1	I	1		
	Female	1943			1	4	2		-	ı		7	
		1942			1	-	61			. 1		3	
		1940 1941 1942 1943		1	ı	-	1		1	1		1	
		1940	1		1	5	1	-		1	1	4	
ntory		1939	I		ı	-		1	I	L	L	1	
Respiratory		1943		1	1		2	-		-		4	
		1942		1			.	-	1	- 1	1	1	
	Male	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	1		1	-	1	1	1	I	T		
		1940		-			I	1	1	I	T	1	
		1939	1	L	L	1	I			1	1		
	Age.	rerous	C		5—	21	25—	35—	45—	-55	65—	Totals	

These figures, which are locally compiled, differ slightly from the Registrar-General's figures given in page 4.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR DURING THE YEAR 1943.

General (under the Housing and Public Health Acts).

	(
(a)	Visits and Inspections.				
	Houses inspected under the	Public I	Health	Acts	
	Houses re-inspected under t				
	Houses inspected under the				
	Houses re-inspected under t				
	Houses visited re refuse acce				
	Visits to Overcrowded house		•••		
	Nuisances investigated				
	Inspections of watercourses	and ditc	hes		
	Visits to fire guard premises				
	Visits to schools		•••		
	Visits to entertainment				
	Visits to piggeries				
	Visits to stables				
	Visits to refuse tip				
	Visits to filthy and verminor		ses		
	Visits re rat infestation	•••			
	Visits re insect infestation				
	Visits re petroleum			•••	
	Interviews re housing applic				
	Miscellaneous visits				
	Visits re decontamination fo	odstuffs		•••	
(b)	Nuisances abated and repair v Nuisances abated Choked drains cleared			•••	
	Drains smoke tested	•••		•••	
	Drains relaid			•••	
	Choked W.C. cleared			•••	
	W.C. Cleansed			•••	
	W.C. repaired or renewed	•••			
	Choked gullies cleared				
	Gullies repaired and renewe				
	Waste pipes repaired		•••		
	Flushing cisterns repaired				
	Sinks repaired and renewed				
	Water service pipes repaired	1			
	Taps repaired				
	Dampness remedied				
	Eaves guttering renewed				
	Chimneys repaired				
	Ceilings repaired				
	Doors repaired				
	Dooro repuired in				

22

	0 1 0	,	1						~~
	Sash Cor			•••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	5
	Coppers			•••	1	• • • •	• • •	• • •	1
	Dustbins					• • •	•••	• • •	114
	Roofs to					• • •	• • •	• • •	11
	Accumul				•••	• • •	• • •	•••	1
	Premises				•••	•••	•••	•••	6
	Premises			S	•••	•••	•••	• • •	19
	Garden s Dairies a			Limorra	ohad	•••	•••	• • •	3 4
					sned	•••	•••	• • •	$\frac{4}{2}$
	Bakehous				• • • •	•••	•••	• • •	1
	Butchers			snea	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Refrigera			naad	•••	•••	•••	•••	10
	Vermino				oototio		•••	•••	
	Premises			sect iii	estatio	11	•••	•••	18
	Roofs rep			 .d	•••	•••	• • •	•••	$\frac{2}{2}$
	Water su			a	•••	•••		•••	1
	Handrail	•		naimad	•••	•••	•••	• • •	3
	Grates re	enewed	and re	paired	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	3
(a)	To butch To fish s To other To food To bakel	ners sho hops food sh preparii	ps nops	 ees					79 3 83 3 13
	To dairie	s and c	owshed	ds					32
	To green	grocers							4
	Number	of pigs	inspect	ted					62
	Food Cond	lemned	and D	estroye	d.				Lbs.
	Beef								253
	Fish		•••						70
	Cheese								33
	Jam								50
	Tea								1
									TINS
	Milk								8
	Meat		• • •				•••	• • •	69
	Vegetable	es		•••				• • •	114
	Fish	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •		28
	Pickles	• • •		•••	• • •	• • •			2
	Cereals	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •			4 pa	ckets
	Dried egg	3	• • •		•••	• • •	• • •	1 p	acket
(c)	Slaughter o	f Anim	als Act	1933.					
	Application	ons for	licence	s to sla	ughter	anima	ls		8
	Application								8
	Amount o	of fees r	eceive	d					10/-
				23					

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a)	Visits and Inspections.										
	Visits to infected houses				•••	26					
	Disinfection general cases					19					
	Disinfection tuberculosis					2					
	Beds and bedding destroyed		•••			2					
	Visits re scabies		•••	•••	•••	116					
	FACTORIES.										
	To factories with mechanical power										
	To factories without mechanic			2							
	Contraventions found		•••			1					
	Contraventions remedied	•••	•••	•••	• • •	1					
	SHOPS.										
	Visits and inspections					18					
	Contraventions found		•••			4					
	Contraventions remedied	•••		•••	•••	3					
	PETROLEUM.										
	Visits and inspections					6					
	Contraventions found					0					
	Contraventions remedied			•••		0					
	Number of Licences Granted										
	(a) Petroleum Spiri	t				6					
	(b) Carbide of Calc					0					
	Amount of fees received				£,	4-5-0					

